

YAZOO CITY:  
Friday, February 20, 1847.  
**WHIG TICKET.**  
FOR GOVERNOR.  
**Gen. PATRICK HENRY.**  
OF Madison County.

We are authorized to announce DANIEL JONES, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Yazoo County, at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce Geo. W. DOUGLASS, Esq., of Benton, as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Yazoo County, at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce Wm. R. LUNN, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Yazoo County, at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce J. H. LAWRENCE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Yazoo County, at the next November election.

We are under renewed obligations to the attentive and accommodating clerks of the steamers Laurel, Wesley, Charlotte and Harry Hill for late papers.

**The Yazoo Democrat.**—This paper appears this week in an entire new dress, much enlarged and otherwise improved. We wish our neighbor access to a pecuniary point of view.

**The 22d FEBRUARY Ball.**—The ball which was given by the citizens of Benton on Monday night last, was understood to be a brilliant affair, giving universal satisfaction, and reflecting much credit upon those who got it up.

**The New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal.**—Mr. S. WOODALL, Book-seller and Stationer, New Orleans, has kindly sent us the January number of this most excellent work. This work contains many well written and valuable articles, embodying many valuable principles of medicine, which show much experience and learning. We have perused this number with much interest and satisfaction, as the articles which it contains are written by men of the highest order of medical talent.

**Col. McCLENN.**—We learn from the Columbus Whig, that there are serious apprehensions of the recovery of this gallant officer. He is still suffering severely from his wounds, and his attending physician was of opinion that he could not survive. He is lying at Monterey.

**KENTUCKY U. S. SENATOR.**—The Legislature of Kentucky, on the 29th inst., elected Hon. J. R. UNDERWOOD, (Whig) Senator from that State, to succeed Mr. Morehead.

**YELLOW FEVER.**—Some of the New Orleans papers state that it is rumored that the yellow fever has already broken out among our troops at Tampico. Later news, however, does not confirm the report.

**SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTY WITH BRAZIL.**—We see by the New York Herald of the 7th inst., that the difficulties between the American Minister at Rio de Janeiro and the Brazilian government, has been adjusted satisfactorily, and in a manner highly honorable to both governments.

**Later from Europe.**—The steamship Sarah Sands arrived at New York on the 10th inst., bringing dates from Liverpool up to the 20th ult., the day on which she sailed. The news brought by this vessel is not of great interest. The cotton market is represented as being dull, and a decline of 4d. per lb. having taken place. The flour and grain markets were active and prices advancing.

Parliament was opened on the 19th January, by the Queen in person, with the usual ceremonies. The Queen then delivered her speech, which is represented as being an able and well written document. The Queen calls the attention of Parliament to the famine in Ireland and parts of Scotland. Her Majesty declares the extinction of the free state of Cracow to be a violation of the treaty of Vienna; and a protest against that act has been delivered in the courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and Berlin.

The distress in Ireland is represented as unparalleled. Famine and disease are carrying off the poor in great numbers. Riots are of frequent occurrence.

The distress in Scotland seems scarcely less than that in Ireland, and earnest appeals are made for assistance.

An office for the sale of Mexican letters of marque has been opened in London.

The civil war in Portugal is turning in favor of the Queen.

**FRANCE.**—The speech of the King of France has been made the subject of criticism with the London papers. It is brief and succinct. The Spanish war, the La Plata affair, and Algeria, are all spoken of briefly.

Riots, growing out of the scarcity of provisions, have arisen in various parts of France, but were suppressed without any serious consequences.

The prices of food continued to rise in France.

**REVENUE.**—The amount of specie in the banks of the city of New York on the 1st inst., was \$5,100,000.

**The Administration.—The War.**

Many have been the speculations and the wondrousings of the press and the people of this country as to what was the intention of the Administration in relation to the war, and how and for what purpose it is to be prosecuted. At one time we are given to understand that it is a war for conquest, but this is immediately denied by the President's organ. Again we are told that it is for the purpose of compelling Mexico to pay us indemnities, but this does not appear to be the only object of the Administration, as Mr. Polk and his cabinet are urging upon Congress to grant the President the sum of three millions of dollars for the purpose of purchasing a peace with Mexico. But Mr. Sevier, the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, and who is the confidential friend of the President, has given the true intentions of Mr. Polk, as to the object of the war. In a speech which he made in the Senate, a few days since, on the three millions bill, he unfolded the miserable course of the Administration, and disclosed, officially, we presume, the specific design for which the war with Mexico has been waged. Mr. Sevier said, "he was not authorized to state precisely what territory this government would require; but he supposed that no Senator would think they ought to get less than New Mexico and Upper California. He did not suppose that a treaty of peace with less than that would ever pass that body."

That it was to be made a war of conquest, the whole country believed; the extent of the contemplated acquisition of Mexican territory is now made known by Mr. Sevier.

Mr. Sevier, in the course of his speech, makes other important disclosures. The manner in which Mr. Polk was to use the money which he asked Congress to place at his disposal—two millions last session, now three millions—has long been a matter of doubt, but Mr. Sevier dispels all doubt upon the subject. It appears that certain documents, comprising an official correspondence relative to the affairs of Mexico, have been laid before the Committee of Foreign Relations, by the President. Mr. Sevier said:

"It would not be expected, however, that the President, or any body else, would be required to give the names of those who imparted this information; for it would be a breach of confidence to do so. The intelligence possessed by the President, gave them reason to believe that, upon a certain advance to be made to them (the Mexicans) to pay the expenses of their army and other expenses, they would be willing to cede that portion of their country which he had named."

Upon this basis the appropriation is solicited. Here the whole matter is made known, and the great solicitude of Mr. Polk to have the appropriation made is laid open to the gaze of the world. It is to "pay the expenses of the Mexican army." This is certainly magnanimous on the part of Mr. Polk! Ask the American Congress to appropriate money to pay the expense the Mexican Government has been put to kill our soldiers! It is now placed beyond a doubt, we think, that the assurances to which Mr. Sevier alludes, came from Santa Anna. How will the official organ reconcile these disclosures! The significant passage in Mr. Polk's message, when speaking of Santa Anna, is now explained. Mr. Polk said:

"It remains to be seen, whether his [Santa Anna's] return may not yet prove to be favorable to a pacific adjustment of the existing difficulties."

Mr. Polk must certainly have great faith in Santa Anna, but why should he not? His confidence led him to furnish the Mexicans with a General to lead their armies against our troops, and he wishes now to supply that government with money to pay its soldiers! Is it not a disgrace that the people of the United States should be cursed with a President who trusts to a secret understanding with the leader of our enemies, for a conclusion of the war, rather than to the valor and might of our troops. Did ever petty weakness and cunning more fully develop themselves! And such disgraceful and outrageous conduct is styled "statesmanship!"

The Baltimore American, in speaking on this subject, says:

If Congress should entrust this money to Mr. Polk, there is no doubt of Santa Anna's readiness to take it. He will take the three millions and as much more as he will have no scruples in taking enough to pay his army, put it into full equipment, and raise it to twice its present force; he will be willing to accept enough to double his batteries of artillery, replenish magazines, and supply arms to the whole Mexican population.

It is not a very gratifying thing to our national pride to see an Administration, which started with grand air to "conquer a peace" with Mexico, now become so anxious and eager to buy one. We were told that Mexico would have to pay all the expenses of the war, as well as the indemnity due to our citizens, and that she would have to pay the whole aggregate in land—in territory. Now it appears that we are to pay money to her—pay it in advance, too, without any guarantee of a consideration but Santa Anna's promise—which worthless as it is, may after all be no promise at all. If it is to be our policy, why was it not begun before the war began? Of what avail are our expenditures, our victories, our losses, our grand invasion, our marching of hosts and armies? Were all these necessary to the purchase of a peace with Mexico? Could we not have purchased

the disputed title of Texas to the Rio Grande and obtained a cession of Upper California, by agreeing the indemnity due by Mexico to our citizens, and paying her a fair sum in cash—could we not have done this without making a soldier beyond Congress? If negotiation was to be our policy, with money for its instrument, why rush into war and draw the sword for a few ineffectual blows, which served to irritate, not to subdue? The national sentiment of Mexico is now embittered against us. As invaders of her soil we have gone too far, or we have not gone far enough.

At one moment our policy has been all for intimidation; at the next, to conciliate. With one hand we were to strike terrible blows, and with the other convey Santa Anna into Mexico to set the part of a traitor—by subverting our interests in the guise of patriotic devotion to his own country. The same game, it appears, is to be continued. The President asks for increased forces and supplies, and for a Lieut. General to carry on the war with energy, and at the same time solicits three millions to carry on his intrigue with Santa Anna.

Here we have Mr. Polk's consistency fully and fairly developed by Mr. Sevier. How often have we been told by Mr. Polk's organ and by members of Congress who pride themselves upon being in the secrets of the administration, that Mexico must and should pay all the expenses of the war,—that no peace should ever be made except upon this condition—if she could not pay money, she must give territory! But now, the tune is changed; instead of us receiving money or territory from Mexico, Congress is called upon by Mr. Polk for three millions to pay to Mexico in order that an "honorable peace" may be obtained. This is certainly a strange way of making Mexico pay the expenses of the war.

**The Three Million Bill.**

At our latest dates from Washington, this Bill was still under discussion in the Senate, and from the discussion which has thus far been had upon the bill, it is not an easy matter to draw any conclusion favorable to an early peace with Mexico. If the Chairman of Foreign Relations, Mr. Sevier, speaks by authority, and we presume he does, there must be a cession of California and New Mexico, even as a basis of peace. Mexico may receive the three millions for this territory and a quit claim for all the immunities due to American citizens from her Government, but this, we think, will hardly be a temptation sufficient to make her surrender the best part of her provinces. The three millions of dollars asked of Congress, therefore, even if granted, can hardly secure the object for which the money is asked by the President.

**RELIEF FOR IRELAND.**—Mr. Hunt, of N. York, reported a bill in the House of Representatives, on the 10th inst., granting five hundred thousand dollars for the relief of Ireland and the expenses of shipping that amount of provisions to Ireland.

We think that Congress had better appropriate something for the relief of our suffering volunteers in Mexico, particularly when there is no money in the treasury.

**LANDS.**—Congress has passed a law allowing those States which were admitted into the Union prior to the 24th of April, 1820, to tax the lands of non-residents lying in said States, to the same extent as if they were owned by citizens.

**Important News from Vera Cruz, Tampico, Monterey, and Saltillo.**

**FROM THE ARMY.**  
By the arrival of the schooner Sea, at N. Orleans on the evening of the 17th from the Brazos, which place she left on the 15th inst. the Commercial Times has received the following news of great interest:

**MURDER OF LIEUT. RITCHIE—CAPTURE OF DIXIEBATH.**—On Gen. Scott's arrival at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and assuming the chief command, he forthwith sent despatches to Saltillo, addressed to Gen. Taylor or the commanding officer there. When the bearer reached that city, Gen. Butler, the officer in command, opened the despatches the result of which was the immediate departure of Gen. Worth and his division for the Rio Grande.

The despatches were then resealed, and sent off in charge of Lieut. Ritchie, 5th Infantry, to Gen. Taylor, then on his retrograde movement to Monterey from Victoria. Ten men belonging to Kearney's company, of the 5th, accompanied Lieut. Ritchie as an escort. They arrived at Monterey in safety, stopped there a night, and proceeded on their route to meet Gen. Taylor the next day. Towards dark, Ritchie reached the village of Villa Grande, distant 23 miles from Monterey. Meeting just after his arrival with an Englishman, established in business there, he availed himself of his services to procure refreshments for himself and command. As the two were crossing the plaza of Villa Grande, in furtherance of that object, a Mexican on horseback came whirling by them, when suddenly he threw a lance over Ritchie, put upon the animal and succeeded in dragging him beyond the town, in a small creek in the vicinity. Here he murdered him, and after mutilating his body in a horrid manner, made off with the despatches. These are said to be of great consequences, containing a sketch of the plan of the forthcoming campaign, without any important particulars. It seems as if the movements of Ritchie and his party were narrowly watched by the enemy, for during the night they passed at Monterey, the area of fire of his gun were stolen from them necessitating a demand on the Government for a fresh supply.

The trial of Col. Harney for disobedience of orders resulted in his being found guilty. He was sentenced to be severely reprimanded.

**SEIZURE OF A CORVETTE OF SANTA ANNA.**—A letter dated Jan. 25, was received by Capt. Cross, at the Brazos, from Capt. Chapman, Quartermaster, attached to General Wool's division, informing him that Major Bolland, of the Arkansas Cavalry, with fifty men and Maj. Gaines and Cassin M. Clay, with 30 more, had been surprised and captured at a place called Saltillo, on the morning of the 23d ultimo, by Gen. Minon, at the head of five hundred cavalry. Gen. Minon was informed by his spies of Maj. Bolland's locality, and he marched from a town called Matamoros, and surprised him so completely that not a gun was fired by either party.

A letter from Matamoros of the 2d inst. states that Lieut. Miller of the second Ohio regiment, while proceeding from Camargo to Monterey, with only one man, was murdered on the road. The assassin, Whitehead, just arrived, reports the certainty of a court-martial from Gen. Taylor, with despatches of great importance, as being killed near Ramos, a small village, notorious for the rascally inhabitants in and about there.

**LATEST FROM TAMPICO.**  
By the arrival of the 10th of the schooner St. Paul at N. O. which left Tampico on the 17th inst. brings the following news:

On the day of St. Paul's sailing, a messenger arrived from the wrecked ship Ondaca, stating that the ship's company and volunteers, together with Captain Miller, who had been detached thither with forty-five dragoons, were surrounded by Mexican force stationed at Turpan, amounting to one thousand men. About 2000 muskets only being saved from the wreck it rendered it impossible to disperse the enemy.

Gen. Patterson, feeling well satisfied of the truth of this report, eight hundred Cavalry were at once sent off to their assistance. The schooner Ella was also chartered and took the whole of the small arms from the armory of the United States at Monterey, commanded by Midshipman M. D. Smith. Two hundred regulars were embarked on her and proceeded to the wreck. The result of the expedition may be looked for with the next arrival.

**FROM VERA CRUZ.**  
The steamer Medway which left Vera Cruz on the 1st inst., and arrived at Havana, brought news from Mexico, the substance of which we gather from the N. O. Commercial Times.

The report of the Assassination of Santa Anna was totally unfounded. He has an army 30,000 strong, of which it is said one third are badly clad, and one half badly armed; the whole being so wretchedly fed that they exhibit any thing but the appearance of men inspired with fighting propensities. Santa Anna requests to be left at the head of the army, and Gomez Farias is still acting President, but all appearances indicate another revolution, and it is believed that Santa Anna is playing a double game to make himself Dictator. The law which was passed by Congress, authorizing the seizure of Church property to the amount of \$15,000,000 for the prosecution of the war, has aroused the ire of the clergy to a degree unequalled in the history of the country. Their influence will be exerted on the people, to prevent a dollar from being obtained from that source, and that through this means, a revolution will be got up, and an overthrow of the government will be the result. Letters from Santa Anna have been published declaring that he approves the decrees, and declaring it to be his intention, and that of his army, to carry it out. The latest news from Santa Anna was, that he had gone with his staff only, from San Luis to Tula. This movement was thought to be for the purpose of enabling the army, in his absence, to declare in his favor, as Dictator, so that it would seem to be without his knowledge. Clear sighted politicians in Mexico think that his race is nearly run, for they say that his enemies will second the movement for the purpose of hastening his sacrifice.

Gen. de la Vega is in command at Vera Cruz. The citizens expect an attack both by land and sea. The expedition is expected to come by land from Tampico. They anticipate that this march will be equivalent to a defeat of their foes; for not one half of the several divisions will be able to reach there. They say the army will be eaten up with musketoes and flies along the coast; that it will experience the greatest difficulty in obtaining water, which must be borne along with them; and, finally, that the fever will finish what fatigue and privation have spared.

Three vessels managed to run into Vera Cruz, eluding the blockade; two of them after discharging their cargoes, got out unmolested—several more are expected to make the effort. A French bark, laden with powder, got in on the 15th ult. An English cutter had arrived from Mexico, bringing news that Santa Anna had removed his army from San Luis. Some believed that he was marching on Saltillo, others that he was for the capital en route for Vera Cruz to defend that city. The courier confirmed the news of the capture of Major Bolland's command. The Mexicans say that 70 Americans, escorting some wagons, were made prisoners near Ciudad Victoria, by General Minon. The Indicator of the 24th, says an affair had occurred at Tamasacuri, near Paso del Norte, between a small body of Mexicans and Americans, and that Gen. Ponce de Leon was wounded and his men defeated.

The State of Puebla has protested against the law to raise money from the churches. The State of Mexico also protests against it. Oajaca sustains the law. Many other states go with Mexico and Puebla in opposition to the law. In Queretaro the inhabitants were much excited against the Government and Congress, on account of the law. The Governor of San Luis Potosi has issued a decree to the effect that he is directed by government to negotiate a voluntary or forced loan of \$50,000 for the use of the army. General Monteros has been appointed Minister of Foreign Relations, with Ramirez as his Secretary. Changes were continually occurring in the high departments of the

capitol. Santa Anna has published a manifesto in which he declares that having entirely renounced the Presidency of the nation, he would not permit that at Vera Cruz or any other point, any political commotions. The Mexicans are kept well informed by private letters of the number of our troops occupying their towns. The Indicator of the 25th ult., contains a detailed account of the American force at Tampico. The bark Mayflower, from Richmond, Va., with 360 volunteers on board, put into Havana on the 6th instant, for water and medicines. She was to leave in a day or two for the coast.

The following letter from the army, written by Mr. Corwin to his brother, came to hand too late for insertion in last week's paper.

Victoria, Mexico, Jan. 15, 1847.

**DRAW CORWIN.**—After mailing my letter of yesterday, I learned that our regiment goes back to Monterey with General Taylor, thus showing their willingness to follow his fortunes. He expressed a wish, it is said, to have us go with him. A meeting of the officers of our regiment was had, and they unanimously agreed to accompany him. His escort is to consist of May's Dragoons, Bragg's and Thomas' Flying Artillery, and the Mississippi Regiment of Riflemen. The balance of the troops here, and those on the Rio Grande, together with General Worth's division, now at Saltillo, are to join Gen. Scott at Tampico. This is Polk and Gen. Taylor's work. Great indignation is felt by the whole army at this wanton and ungenerous conduct towards a gallant and distinguished officer, who has conducted the campaign thus far with consummate ability, achieving the most brilliant victories over greatly superior numbers, and strongly fortified towns. When I get to Monterey I will write you more at length.

Your Affectionate Brother,  
**AMOS.**

**Congressional.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

In the Senate this was a busy day. The journal having been read, the West Point Military Academy bill making appropriations to that institution was taken up as suggested, read and finally passed.

The bill making provision for the punctual payment of the interest accruing on the public debt was taken up, read a third time, and passed.

The bill appropriating \$5,000,000 to enable the President to negotiate a peace with Mexico, was taken up in committee of the whole on the floor of the Union and passed.

Mr. Morehead of Kentucky, took the floor, and proceeded to make a speech on the bill, in which he handled the administration without gloves. The resolution of Mr. Sevier as the purpose, to which the money was to be applied, was alluded to by Mr. Morehead.

After he had concluded, the debate was continued by other members of the Senate for some time, but the committee rose on motion, without taking any final action on the bill.

Mr. Calhoun has the floor for to-morrow on this bill, and it is expected he will make a powerful effort. Expectation is on tip-toe to hear the great South Carolinian, as it is thought, he will define his position. His views as to this bill and the object for which the money is asked, are looked for with great interest.

Mr. Sturgeon presented the resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania against the admission of slaves in any territory that may be obtained from Mexico by conquest or treaty.

The bill increasing the army ten regiments, was taken up. The proviso inserted by the House, authorizing the President to appoint the officers during the recess of Congress, was rejected by the Senate by a majority of six.

Mr. Calhoun was opposed to committing the power of appointment to the President as proposed to be done by the House.

Nothing else of importance was done before the House adjourned.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the \$3,000,000 bill.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll took the floor and made a speech.

The debate was continued by other members, but the committee rose without taking final action upon it.

The committee of conference with Senate committee, relative to amendments to the ten regiment bill, reported and the House adopted their report, and soon after adjourned.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the military academy for the year ending June 30, 1848, and the Indian appropriation bill which had been returned from the Senate with amendments, were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to secret inspectors of the customs, or agents in any other capacity than ordinary officers, in answer to a resolution of the House.

Also, a letter from the Secretary of War transmitting, in pursuance of a resolution of the House, a report of Messrs. Butler and Lewis, late commissioners to the Indians of Texas and the south western prairies.

Also, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting in obedience to a resolution of the House, a report of the cost of collecting the revenue from customs—and as to whether any and what changes could be made in the Treasury Department, by which greater economy and equal efficiency may be secured to the Administration, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Senate bill, to extend the time for selling the lands granted to the Kentucky Ayer for teaching the deaf and dumb, was read and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.—Pitts. Gaz.

**TUESDAY, February 9.**  
In the Senate, a second committee of conference was appointed to consider the disputed amendments to the ten regiment bill, composed of Messrs. Dickerson, Marmaduke and Niles.

The consideration of the "Three Million Bill" was resumed, and Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate, expressing his opinion as to the manner in which the war should be conducted. Among Washington papers have been received, we copy the following sketch of his remarks from the Baltimore Sun.

Mr. Calhoun was in favor of abandoning

offensive operations, and of establishing a line, commencing with the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence up the river to Del Paso, thence due west, striking the Gulf of California near its head, and so probably across the Gulf and isthmus of the Pacific, and holding this line, acting altogether on the defensive.

In addition to this, he was for establishing customhouses at points now in our possession and levying moderate duties to meet the expenses of holding the line proposed, which expense would be about two million and a quarter per annum. One Fort at the mouth of the river, another a Camague, and a third at Del Paso, were all that were necessary. And after the first of the year, six regiments only could defend the line. He explained that he was not in favor of holding this line permanently, but merely holding it subject to a treaty of peace. He thought the adoption of this policy would incline Mexico to peace. She would see that we were undertaking that only which we were able to perform, and were not attempting to destroy her as a nation, and to overthrow her religion.

It was our true policy to make Mexico a great nation. There was a mysterious connection between her fate and ours, and we were to-day when she should cease to exist as a Republic. His speech generally endorsed the views of General Taylor. In conclusion, he intimated that he should vote against Mr. Berrien's amendment.

Mr. Cass had the floor for the next day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Douglas offered a resolution, that "Jar. A. Houston, reporter for the Union, having published a card in that paper of last evening, assuming the responsibility, in toto, of the false and scandalous report of the proceedings of the House, on Saturday last, he be, and he is hereby, expelled from this House." The resolution was rejected, 11 to 113.

The "Three Million Bill" was same time under debate in Committee of the Whole. No vote was taken on the subject.

A new committee of conference was appointed on the ten regiment bill.

Several bills were reported, among which was one for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, granting hominy lands to such soldiers of old 4th regiment infantry as served during the last war with Great Britain, and one for the ascertainment of the claims of American citizens for French Spoliation.

Read wife and referred.

Nothing else of importance transpired before the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

The Senate chamber was intensely crowded this morning to hear the debate upon the question of privilege, and the speech Mr. Corwin of Ohio, on the three million bill.

The first business of the morning of public interest was the question of privilege, raised yesterday by Mr. Yulee on the resolution proposing the expulsion of the editor of the Union, and, in a second resolution the reporters of the Union.

The principle reporter, Mr. Houston, was heard in a communication in which he said that the editors were not responsible for the reports, because they were not seen. There were reasons why the report complained of in the partial, was so, and these were mainly that while no report was made of the debate, Mr. Cass had sent a long speech to the office as his, and which was incorporated as his own. He appeared as making a speech in answer to several Senators who had no mention in the report.

The Vice President vindicated the decision made by him yesterday, declaring that the resolution must lie over for one day, and that though "matter of privilege," they were not a question of privilege." Mr. Dallas chose to interpret the rule literally, and to make no distinction between questions of privilege and matters of business.

Mr. Badger of North Carolina, answered the Vice President in a very concise and cogent argument, contending that questions, and were to be treated as such.

Mr. Webster also regarded the question as one of privilege, and after a brief debate, Mr. Allen of Ohio moved to lay the question of appeal on the table. The motion was lost, 21 to 27.

The Senate then reversed the Vice President's decision, 29 to 20 and the resolutions of expulsion were postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Yulee called for the special order, three million bill, when Mr. Corwin of Ohio addressed the Senate to a late hour.

After Mr. Corwin closed, Mr. Bagby said he intended to address the Senate to-morrow, and upon his motion the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll offered a resolution to close the debate upon the three million bill to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Ashmun moved to lay the resolution upon the table.

The motion required to lay upon the table, and was lost—81 to 71.

The House went into Committee of the Whole upon the three million bill.

The "Wilnot proviso" was the principal topic of debate, and the discussion was participated in on one side by Messrs. Dickinson, of N. C., Bayly of Va., and Gillet, of Md., and on the other side by Mr. Gordon.

The committee rose at 4 o'clock, leaving Mr. Stephens, of Ga., entitled to the floor.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury giving the names of Mr. Walker's assistants, out of the Treasury Department, in framing the tariff act of 1840.

The House adjourned for want of a quorum, four-fifths of the members being in the Senate Chamber.—Balt. Amer.

**MARRIED.**—In this city on last evening, the 25th, by the Rev. R. McInnis, Mr. S. H. Wilson to Miss Mary F. Whitman, both of this place.

With the above we received a copious supply of cake and a couple of bottles of Madeira with which we drank to the health, happiness and a long life of uninterrupted love of the married pair, hoping that no cloud may overshadow their new bright and glittering prospects, and that their whole life may be one continued honeymoon, and that their love may ever continue to flow in the same pure and gentle stream that it now does.

**DIED.**—Deceased this life on Sunday morning last, Mrs. Mary M. Fossum, wife of W. J. Fossum. She was left a husband and six children to mourn her loss.